

potential from about zero volts to about -1.0 volts with a rate of potential change of about 100 millivolts per second. The subjecting step is then repeated until the metal is formed of a sufficient thickness on a surface of the carbon article. The use of ~~reductive electropolymerization through~~ cyclic voltammetry for the electrodeposition of a metal enables an extremely thin coating to be deposited on a carbon article. For example, the metal coating can be deposited of a thickness that is less than about 0.1 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> and most preferably less than 0.08 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>, 0.05 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>, and 0.03 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>.

The paragraph at page <sup>13</sup>~~12~~, line <sup>4</sup>~~24~~ to page 13, line <sup>20</sup>~~2~~ in the specification as filed and printed as paragraph [0044] in Pub No.: US 2006/0234039 A1 has been amended as follows:

[0044] FIG. 2 shows the ~~deposition technique based on electrocatalysis leading to polymerization and reduction with~~ cyclic voltammograms recorded by scanning the potential between 0 and -1.0 V for 20 cycles. Each complete cycle consists of a forward and a reverse scan. As can be seen from the diagram, there is a large change in current during the first four cycles. Subsequently, the changes in current from one cycle to the next decrease after several cycles, indicating the completion of electrode modification, in fact, very little change in current is seen after 10 cycles. Although the current did not change significantly after five cycles,

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